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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

The Arbitration Treaties.

The action of the Senate yesterday in regard to the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France absolutely vindicates the position which the Washington Herald has assumed in relation to those agreements from the day when they were submitted to the Senate by President Taft many months ago.

When the treaties were made public The Washington Herald, in an elaborate discussion of their provisions, pointed out that they intrusted to a joint high commission the settlement of questions which were properly determinable only by Congress, which, under the Constitution, is the final arbiter in deciding on war. More than this, it was shown that under the treaties as they were drawn, it would be possible for any European nation to compel to arbitrate the validity of the Monroe doctrine, a fact repugnant to the American people. It is true that Secretary Knox made a verbal statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that the Monroe doctrine and other matters of vital interest, such as the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, were not to be considered arbitrable, but it was realized that unless his assertion was duly incorporated in the documents, it would have no weight.

The Senate, therefore, has gone upon record as opposed to a radical departure from the traditions and history of the American people. It has not, however, increased the probability of international difficulty. The United States has already arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, which will meet every case which ought properly to come within the field of legal discussion. As for other questions, it may be taken for granted that the close bonds of blood relationship, of commerce, and of mutual self-interest which exist between the United States and Great Britain and France will prevent hasty and violent action.

The Washington Herald has no apologies to make for its position in regard to the treaties—a position which the Senate has sustained. It has from the first recognized clearly the flaws in the agreements. As long ago as August 6, 1911, it dealt with the objections to the joint high commission idea and with the defects in the treaties, and said:

"Not in a hypocritical spirit, but with the sincere feeling that in some way these contingencies ought to be foreseen and met by adequate provision, it seems to us that the treaties, regarding which so much has been said, and from which so much has been expected, fall short of accomplishing the great good which is their inspiration."

Now that the joint high commission clause has been eliminated from the treaties, it is said that they will not be further considered by the Executive. We hope that this is an error. If Great Britain and France will not accept an arbitration treaty which is fair to the United States, their good faith may well be questioned; and certainly the President will not abandon his efforts simply because the Senate has not seen fit to agree to every detail of his worthy proposition.

The Affair in Lawrence.

When the details of the affair in Lawrence were first made known, The Washington Herald suggested that it might be well to withhold public opinion until the authorities of the city had had an opportunity to present their side of the case to the public.

This opportunity has now been afforded through the testimony given before the House committee which is investigating the affair. The officials of the city have been heard and upon their own admissions they are condemned. Without the shadow of law, actuated by sentiments which are totally foreign to American self-government and American character, they perpetrated acts of cruelty against the families of the strikers which were as wanton as they were brutal. The merits or demerits of the strike have nothing to do with the question. Even if the sympathies of the officials were with the mill owners, they had no license to throw innocent people into jail, to hound children, to maltreat women, and to act throughout with the instinct of savage power.

Occurrences like those in Lawrence are far-reaching in their effect. They do more in an hour to create a sympathy for socialism, to develop an anarchistic instinct, than can be overcome by years of intelligent and humane education.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

IN THE SPRING. Now the spring is dispassionate. Winter's gloom: Now the tulips at the florist's. Brightly bloom. At the butcher's there are lambkins. To be found. Which the butcher is retailing. By the pound.

Oh, the springtime is the season. That we love. Then it's always warm and cheery. By the stove.

Uncle Pennywise Says: The spring poet is hard to disabuse. Keeps trying to sell his stuff. Hope seems to spring eternal from a fountain pen.

Vindictive. "This show cost the producer \$30,000." "I'm glad of it."

Cut Rather Low. "Do you notice how the color of this dress matches my eyes?" "Yes; and I also notice how the cut of it matches that sore throat you have."

March 8 in History. March 8, 1174—Richard the Lion-hearted challenges the entire Saracen army. Four hundred accept and are all slain. Some slaying this.

March 8, 1186—Dr. Johnson puns Boswell's wit. This caused a coolness which some historians have been at a loss to explain.

The Political Situation. Are the times uplifting? Here we go. Whether we're drifting? I dunno.

An Educated Bird. "Polly want a cracker?" "Now, gimme two cards."

Great Progress. "Developed your gold mine any yet?" "Yes, indeed. I started with desk room, and now I have a fine suite of offices."

On the Firing Line. "Don't hear you have joined the boy scout movement?" "Yes, dad."

Well, I spoke you scout ahead and see what sort of humor your mother is in.

Being Pressed. "I like to examine the dictionary during spare moments. You find many unexpected things in it."

"Yes; I've noticed that. I sometimes find queer-looking feminine apparel in ours."

A FEW BASE HITS.

From the Cleveland Leader. What is to become of the poor baseball umpire when the recall of judicial decisions is established?

From the Newark Star. New York baseball fans are chipping in to buy an automobile for Christy Mathewson. Hope they will be considerate enough to endow it.

From the Christian Science Monitor. It is reported that the latest appointee to the Supreme bench was once a ball player. He will be able now to sympathize more heartily with the umpire.

From the Atlanta Journal. What about reducing baseball fares?

From the St. Louis Republic. It is to be observed that the St. Louis baseball clubs are going into training for the coming season. How would it do, for a change, to go to bat once without special preparation? There is a profound surprise that our baseball experts are overtrained.

From the Boston Post. A Jerseyman journeying in Washington says Gov. Wilson, in the event of his election to the Presidency, will make Senator Culberson a member of the Cabinet. Culberson would adorn an official station, but Cabinet-making, we think, may well be deferred until the Presidency has been booked.

From the Dallas News. With snow in the Panhandle and rain in the pan, Texas is well equipped for beginning another crop.

From the Mobile Register. Now is the accepted time for the fly-swarming to begin, before the early spring days when the female of the species gets in her ready work.

From the Atlanta Journal. The old controversy as to whether spring begins on March 20 or March 21 is in a fair way to be resumed again.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. In spite of the lengthy, hard winter that we have had, the restaurants have been able to keep their lamb on the bills of fare right along.

From the Kansas City News. If it is all the same to the weather department and the esteemed wheat crop, the rest of us would be willing to worry along without any more snow.

From the Albany Journal. By looking at the calendar you can learn that this is indeed March, that there has not been reversion to January.

Editor The Washington Herald: Please persevere in your worthy task of trying to induce Congress to change the date of the inauguration to some more genial season. I have been to twelve of them, and can therefore speak feelingly on the subject. On March 4 I sent the following telegram to Hon. D. J. Lewis, the Representative to this Congressional district: "Is this a fit time of year for inauguration ceremonies?"

To-day would be even worse! Washington, March 8, 1912.

Fifteen years ago Moscow started a city pawnshop. Since then it has loaned more than \$1,000,000 on nearly 1,000,000 articles left in pawn.

ANNIVERSARY DATA.

Fifty years ago the iron-clad Merrimack, or Virginia, as she was afterward named by the Confederates, defeated the Union States ships Cumberland, Congress, and Minnesota in Hampton Roads.

Hon. J. Hampton Moore, who represents the Third Pennsylvania district, City of Philadelphia, in Congress, is forty-eight years old.

Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is seventy-one years old.

The battle of Kingston was fought sixty-seven years ago.

Sixty-six years ago Gen. Zachary Taylor, acting under orders from President Polk, crushed with 5,000 men down the Rio Grande and took a position at its mouth to protect the newly-annexed State of Texas from the Mexicans. This move provoked hostilities on the part of Mexico, and in a measure was the beginning of the Mexican war with the United States.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, died at Buffalo, N. Y., of general debility, thirty-eight years ago, at the age of seventy-four.

Signor A. Villate, the aviator, was killed by a fall from an aeroplane at Madrid, Spain, one year ago.

The battle of the Wilderness, one of the bloodiest of the civil war, and which lasted three days, was ended forty-eight years ago.

GOSSIP OF FOREIGN COURTS.

The European press continues to attach special significance to the fact that in addition to the Order of Hamidieh, the Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon King George of Great Britain the Order of Intihar, set with brilliants. It is without precedent that the two highest decorations of the Ottoman empire should be bestowed simultaneously upon the same person. Doubtless this was done in honor of the durbar and to the ruler over millions of Mohammedans in India. The King is known to disapprove of waste and luxury such as he saw at Delhi, and he expressed himself strongly in this sense. In the light of these expressions it is hardly probable that the Indian officials should have lavished the Indian taxpayers' cash on themselves without imposing any check on such uncalculated extravagance.

The published announcement that King George is to be present at the Airline for the "Grand National," the finest sporting event in the world, will draw a much greater assemblage than usual, though as a rule the crowd is enormous. The King will stay for the meet with Lord and Lady Derby, both keen racing people. Knowing that the King is in the room, red sandstone building on their estate, which will be filled with the smartest of the smart set for the occasion.

The great feature of knowledge is the park, which is stocked with deer, has several lakes, is enclosed by a wall, and is entered by twelve lodges. The shooting there has been famous for more than a century, and in the great library of the hall is the chair in which one of the ancestral Lords Derby sat to be beheaded.

The members of the British royal family who attended the obsequies of the late Duke of Fife assembled with their suites at Balmoral Castle. The funeral took place in the neighboring royal seat of Braemar. King George did not attend in person, but sent the Prince of Wales. Others who were there were Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke of Teck, Prince Alexander of Greece, the Duke of Argyll, and representatives of the King of Denmark and of Norway. The old family burial place of the Duffs is a Gothic mausoleum in the park of Duff House, and the Duke of Fife's remains were sent to this domain to the town of Banff and Macduff.

The dead duke was a Knight of the Garter and also Knight of the Thistle. He received the robes of the latter order last year, in honor of the coronation, and Mr. Gladstone, when premier, gave him the Thistle. In 1811, his father, Lord Fife, created a vacancy in either order. The duke was an "extra" Garter, and he would have become an ordinary knight companion on the statutory foundation of the order on the day of his coronation. The duke was the son of Lord Reay, who was created an extra member of the order on the occasion of the coronation.

Again I have to take issue with a statement in a leading London publication regarding facts and occurrences among the British reigning family. I read that Queen Victoria strongly approved the marriage of her grandchild, the prince royal (King Edward's daughter), and the Duke—then only earl—of Fife, because "she believed it wrong that a daughter of her eldest son and her husband should be outside of the rank of royalty." This is an untrue statement, for that Queen had permitted two of her own daughters and her first cousin to marry "out of the rank of royalty." What is more, she was quite in favor and even urged the match.

Queen Victoria was nothing if not shrewd and far-sighted. She had what was called a "strong head." She knew and fully appreciated the intermarriage of royal offspring with the peers of her realm as a prop to her dynasty. It is well known that the late Queen of Denmark was a Danish princess, a marriage between the then Princess Louise of Wales and her grandchild, the present Grand Duke of Luxembourg is a good thing she did not do. The Duke of Gloucester's project for the betrothal of the princess to the Grand Duke Michel Michailovich, who then came to England for a few weeks, was one of these plans advanced beyond the early stages of courtship.

It appears that Lord Howard de Walden, London's richest landowner, and what we would call a "crank," fooled "society" by giving the "wedding" rubbers the slip by turning the "great social event of the week" into a quiet, modest wedding just as the daughter of Lord Winchelsea did the other day when she announced the details of her wedding "post festum."

All that there is to say about Lord Howard de Walden's wealth, his artistic leanings, his sportsmanship, his great marble statues, his estate, his unconventionality, and—already—has been said many times. Miss Van Raalte, the new Lady Howard de Walden, who is of Dutch extraction and whose father was a stock exchange magnate, is tall and elegant and dresses quietly, though always up-to-date, in fashionably cut gowns.

The bride has very handsome features and a fine figure and will make a worthy hostess in the great house at Belvoir Square, with its aforementioned grand staircase and its fine reception room that were made for nothing but receiving. Lord Howard de Walden has given his bride quantities of lovely jewelry. Since his mother, Lady Ludlow, died there has been no one to wear any of the gorgeous things contained in the Ellis collection, but both bride and groom are so very rich that the choice of presents for them must have presented unusual difficulties—they already possess all the luxuries of life.

The illness of the aged Duke of Grafton and of his widowed son and her recall the fact that in name and person the latter is less known to society and the general public than any other future British duke.

The Grafton-like Richmond-duke is one of those creations of Charles II, to which so many "great families" of the British peerage have to acknowledge their existence. The first of the house of Richmond was "Lady Castlemaine, Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland," of whom it is recorded that "no royal mistress ever treated her lovers so brutally and so faithfully as she did King Charles." He liked her, but she had the good sense to leave him alone. He liked peace in his establishments, but she spoiled him like a veritable Xan-Xipho. He liked flattery, but she reviled him. He doted on her, but she made him laugh at his own self. As she came walking up the terrace, the loosening of her dress in the bosom, the visibility of her trim anion, and the flourishing majesty of the rest of her apparel produced the effect not of a woman over-dressed, but of a dress displaying a woman. She breathed royal perfume, and the king was captivated. No wonder King Charles was captivated.

FLANER.

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ALLAN PARQUHAR.

Fifteen years ago Moscow started a city pawnshop. Since then it has loaned more than \$1,000,000 on nearly 1,000,000 articles left in pawn.

MINE DISASTERS SHOW NO DECREASE.

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes Reports No Progress in Reducing Loss of Life.

"We are not making satisfactory progress in reducing the loss of life from mine disasters," said Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, yesterday. "And we will never make this progress until we get away from theory and get down to actual practice, and develop that hearty, determined co-operation between the mine owner and the mine worker which is absolutely essential to success."

It would be unfortunate and unparadoxical if from the many American mine disasters of the past few years we had not learned some lessons that may help to prevent or minimize future disasters, or reduce the loss of life resulting from them. Mine disasters have resulted from mine fires, gas explosions, or dust explosions, or a combination of two or all of them.

The two most important lessons taught by the Cherry and Scranton disasters were the risks that always attend the practice, entirely too common, of carrying inflammable materials into the mine, and keeping them in the mine, and the inadequacy of the methods and equipment for fighting and extinguishing mine fires. Of course, we must have them in the mine, and no economical method is now known for proofing this timber. As long as we keep mines in the mine, certain materials must be carried with them to feed them. By all means the easiest way to prevent the risk of fire in mine stables is to keep these stables outside of the mine.

The lessons taught in the recent study of dust explosions are that dust from practically all of the significant coals will explode under favorable conditions without any gas being present. They have also shown that a small gas explosion is one of the easiest ways of starting a dust explosion, which, if the mine is wet, will be a local explosion, from which many miners may escape; or, if the dust is dry and abundant, there will be a general explosion, extending to every part of the mine, and killing by its own violence or its poisonous gases all the men in the mine."

COL. LUNDEN IS RETIRED.

President Also Accepts Resignation of Two Officers.

Col. John A. Lundeen, the senior colonel of the Coast Artillery Corps, was placed on the retired list of the army yesterday, having reached the maximum age of sixty-four years. With his retirement, Col. John P. Wiser, commanding the artillery district of San Francisco, becomes the senior colonel, and he will have the rank of major general for several years, if not promoted to brigadier general in the meantime.

President Taft accepted yesterday the voluntary resignations of two young army officers—Second Lieutenants Frank W. Braden, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, and John G. Quillian, of the Coast Artillery School, Quillian was but recently appointed to the service. Braden enlisted in the army as a private in 1901. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1904, and assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED.

Changes in Personnel of the Post-office Department.

Post-office promotions were announced by Postmaster General Hitchcock yesterday. David M. Hildreth was appointed as telegrapher of the department at a salary of \$2,500 a year. The new incumbent of this office was connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey for a number of years. Other appointments are as follows:

Richard M. Mullett, assistant telegrapher, \$2,000 a year.

Arthur H. Shaw and Wesley R. Cunningham, both of Pennsylvania, clerks at \$900 in the bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

William E. Tallaferra, of Georgia, remained as clerk in the headquarters of the division of post-office inspectors.

PLAYGROUNDS THE TOPIC.

Recreation Association of America to Meet Here Next Week.

The vital question of adequate playgrounds for children living in congested cities will be taken up by playground authorities representing 50,000 children next Thursday evening at the New Willard, when delegates of the Washington Playground Association will discuss the problem with members of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

At this interesting preparation will be made for the exhibit to be held next September during the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. Mrs. Charles Henry Jacobs will preside at the first meeting. On March 10, Dr. Rebecca Stenroed, director of physical culture in the schools of the district, will officiate as chairman.

FAREWELL FOR DIRECTOR.

Noel House Social Club Pays Tribute to E. S. GILLMAN.

A "farewell greeting" reception was held in Noel House by the Memorial Social Club Wednesday night, in honor of the departing resident director, E. S. Gillman, and his wife, and the new director, E. J. Garman, and Mrs. Garman.

President Mayhew made an address, presenting the retiring of Mrs. Henry Jacobs will preside at the first meeting. On March 10, Dr. Rebecca Stenroed, director of physical culture in the schools of the district, will officiate as chairman.

The new director was Mr. Gillman's assistant and has been married but a few days, coming to take up his duties from a wedding trip through the South.

Nominations as Eligibles.

Second Lieutenants R. W. Smith, F. C. Cousins, and F. W. Sandmeyer, of the McKinley Manual Training School, have been nominated by Frank C. Daniel, principal of the school, as eligibles for the examination to be held for the appointment of a first lieutenant in the high school cadet battalion, made necessary by the resignation of F. M. Book.

Sergeants M. E. Miller, E. Lewis, R. W. Wilson, and W. D. Nettleton will take the examination for the appointment of a second lieutenant.

Dickinson Alumni to Banquet.

The second annual meeting and dinner of the Washington Alumni Association of Dickinson College will be held this evening at the Shoreham. Among the speakers will be Dr. Eugene A. Noble, the recently-elected president of the college; Gen. John C. Black, United States civil service commissioner; Dr. William W. Landis, of the college faculty; Andrew B. Wood, representing the Baltimore Alumni Association; Dr. William V. B. Fisher, of the class of '90, and Lieut. James G. Stone, U. S. A.

STATESMEN, REAL AND NEAR.

By FRED C. KELLY.

Obadiah Gardner, Senator from Maine, showed up at his office the other morning looking pathetically dejected. He had been to a White House reception the night before, intending to do some plain and fancy dancing and had met with disappointment.

Dancing used to be one of Obadiah Gardner's main reasons for regarding life as worth while. Times without number he has walked twelve miles to attend a dance, and for all his long trudge, been the life of the party. He was at one time the leading dance promoter in his section of Maine. Whenever there was a dance within half a day's walk he went to it, and if there wasn't any dance he arranged that there should be one. He danced with gay abandon to reel, brass, or string.

But of late years he has lost out on dancing, and gets his fun out of life by going to ball games, reading about ball games that took place last season, thinking about ball games that will take place next season, and recalling his youthful days when he attended dances three or four times a week.

Some days before the White House reception referred to, Gardner openly boasted that he purposed to show the folks assembled in the big East Room how waiting ought to be done. He was there promptly when the Marine Band struck up its limb-beating notes, and danced for two seconds and a quarter. Then he stopped. He had discovered that an intricate dance movement, called "The Boston," had crowded out all the old reliable, legitimate methods of getting over a ballroom floor.

Since that night Obadiah Gardner has been a changed and saddened man.

As he entered the Senate restaurant the other noon, Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, saw two of his colleagues beckoning to him gravely.

"What's the status of the beef trust prosecution?" one of them asked Kenyon, who has been identified with the beef cases both before and since becoming Senator.

"Oh, coming along slowly," replied Kenyon. "Slowly but surely, we hope."

"I wish you wouldn't lose any time breaking up the trust," observed one of the other Senators. "There's a serious situation here."

"What's up?" inquired Kenyon.

One of the men at the table held up the menu card and Kenyon saw a small steak that had been selling for 40 cents had been raised to 30 cents in red ink.

Long before he was sent to Congress, "Old Doc" Akin, of Akin, N. Y., made himself famous, as many know, by terrorizing the automobilists who went touring through his village on high speed. He had about 1,000 speed bugs around, but found only those who got sick. One young man was killed while riding through the village on his shoulder blades at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

"MY HAT IS IN THE KITCHEN."

Roosevelt's Remark a Paraphrase of a Common Dakota Incident.

From the New York Sun. St. Cloud, Minn., March 6.—Despite the many explanations of Col. Roosevelt's utterance "My hat is in the ring" Edward Brink, chief of police of this city, says he has the only real story. According to Chief Brink, Col. Roosevelt learned the remark in North Dakota.

"It used to be the custom of the rancher," said the chief, "after he had been to town and had acquired a 'load' to ride up to the house, open the kitchen door a little and toss in his hat. If after a reasonable wait the hat was allowed to remain the man knew that his wife was willing to let him come in, but if the hat sailed out again he knew that danger waited."

"I am sure that Col. Roosevelt had that in mind when he made that statement. It was an invitation for the people to make known to them matters of interest to him for President. In other words, if they allowed his hat to remain in the ring he would follow it in."

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

Roosevelt Says that He is Not Preaching a New Doctrine.

Thomas Roosevelt, in The Outlook. There has been much effort made to fog the issue raised in my Columbus speech. In reality, the issue is perfectly simple: Do you believe in the rule of the people? If you do, you are with us. If you do not, you are against us.

I am not primarily concerned with methods; my aim is to secure the right of the people to decide for themselves, according to the principles of common sense and justice, what the public policy shall be in these matters. I am concerned with the end, not the means. I do not propose to give the people any new power. I propose to restore to them the power that of which they have been deprived, the power which it is their right and their duty to exercise. I propose to provide a better and more effective method for the exercise of the power reserved and inherent in the people to make or unmake their Constitution or to construe the Constitution in accordance with their well considered needs. I preach no new doctrine.

Pass Consul "Exams."

The following have passed the examination for appointment to the corps of consular assistant and student interpreter in the foreign service of the government: Thomas H. Devan, Maryland; Winthrop H. Cole, Massachusetts; John Ker Davis, Ohio; Eugene H. Doonan, New York; Henry S. Hitchcock, New York; Montefiore Judelsohn, New York; Alexander Kriegl, New York; Tracy H. Lay, Alabama; Constantine E. McGuire, Massachusetts; Carl R. Reinhardt, New York; Charles H. Harshorn, New York; Harold H. Quanton, Iowa; Harry B. Richardson, Pennsylvania; Adolph Van R. Egert, California.

Aged Messenger Dies.

Joseph H. Jackson, sixty-six years old, who was born a slave in Virginia and served for forty-six years as a messenger in the Pension Bureau, died suddenly of acute indigestion yesterday morning at his home, 333 M street north-west.

MRS. BLACK AIDS PEACE MOVEMENT.

Presents Forceful Treatise on World Arbitration to Every Member of Congress in Campaign.

A most attractive and forceful appeal was made yesterday to every member of the upper and lower branches of Congress by Mrs. Elmer Black, chairman of the American Peace and Arbitration League, of New York, in the form of an exquisitely bound and illustrated brochure, entitled "Civilize the World," written by herself.

The work treats with graphic and startling comparison of the expenditures made by the nations of the world in the maintenance of armies and navies, makes the strongest and most striking comparisons with these expenditures and shows in the prominent of education and other elements of peace, and is one of the most forceful contributions that has been made in recent years to the science of peace.

Mrs. Black is generously devoting her services to the peace movement, which has been her life work, and in which she has attained conspicuous success. Through her advocacy, peace has been a deep interest in the subject among the best thinkers of both the Old and the New Worlds.

Mrs. Black is also the president of the Editorial Review Company of New York, and occupies a high position among writers on all current questions of the social and political world.

Her mission in Washington is to present the question to the members of Congress and to awaken thought of the new aspects of the question among them. She has also been in close and active attendance upon the meetings of the Civic Federation and other activities in furtherance of a campaign, to which she has, in great measure, dedicated her life.

Mount Vernon in Litigation.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association will be made the defendant in quo warranto proceedings in the United States court for the Northern district of Virginia at Alexandria in a few days. Frederick R. Whipple, representing the Mount Vernon Anti-Fee Association, will file the petition.

This action follows the refusal of the Virginia State legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the financial conduct of Mount Vernon.

Portrait Given in Court.

At the United States Court of Claims yesterday morning R. E. James, chairman of a committee representing the Northampton County, Pa., Bar Association, presented to the court a portrait of the late Senator Richard Broderick of Pennsylvania, who, as chairman of the select committee, reported the bill establishing the Court of Claims in 1902. The Senator's son, J. Davis Broderick, with a large delegation of Pennsylvania members of the committee and guests, was present.

ROCKWELL BAKING POWDER

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The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE